

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
CLEVELAND DIVISION**

CYLE DIXON, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

VS.

REGIONAL EXPRESS CLEV INC.,

– and –

REGIONAL EXPRESS INC.,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:22-cv-02288

JUDGE DAVID A. RUIZ

**AMENDED COLLECTIVE AND CLASS
ACTION COMPLAINT**

JURY DEMAND ENDORSED HEREON

Plaintiff Cyle Dixon (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, for his amended collective and class action Complaint against Defendants Regional Express Clev Inc. and Regional Express Inc. (“Defendants”), states and alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This case challenges policies and practices of Defendants that violate the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”), 29 U.S.C. §§ 201-219 and the Ohio Minimum Fair Wage Standards Act (“OMFWSA”), Ohio R.C. Chapter 4111, and Ohio R.C. 4113.15.

2. Specifically, Defendants have a company-wide policy and practice of not paying their local delivery drivers, including Plaintiff and others similarly situated, for all hours worked. For example, Defendants routinely clock drivers out early, or otherwise adjust drivers' clock-out time backwards, even though Defendants know that the drivers are still out working and delivering packages. Additionally, Defendants have a company-wide policy and practice of deducting 30-minutes of unpaid lunch time, even though Defendants know that drivers, including Plaintiff and

those similarly situated, routinely worked through the entire 30-minute unpaid meal break or otherwise were interrupted with work activities during the unpaid breaks.

3. Plaintiff brings this case as a “collective action” pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), which provides that “[a]n action to recover the liability” prescribed by the FLSA “may be maintained against any employer ... by any one or more employees for and on behalf of himself or themselves and other employees similarly situated.” Plaintiff brings this case on behalf of himself and other “similarly situated” persons who may join this case pursuant to § 216(b) (the “Opt-Ins”).

4. Plaintiff also brings this case as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 to remedy violations of the OMFWSA and Ohio R.C. 4113.15, individually, and on behalf of other similarly situated employees employed by Defendants in Ohio (the “Class”).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has federal question jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

6. Venue is proper in this forum pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendants perform substantial business in this District and Division, Defendants are incorporated in Ohio, Defendant Regional Express Clev Inc. resides in this this District and Division, and because a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims occurred in this District and Division.

7. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the asserted state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because the claims are so related to the FLSA claims as to form part of the same case or controversy.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff is an adult individual residing in Cleveland, Ohio (Cuyahoga County).

9. Plaintiff was jointly employed by Defendants from approximately August through November 2022, as a non-exempt delivery driver who was paid on an hourly basis of approximately \$17 to \$17.50.

10. Plaintiff's written Consent to Join this Action was filed on December 20, 2022. (ECF No. 1-1).

11. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and those similarly situated were employees within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 203(e), Ohio R.C. 4111.03(D)(3), and Ohio R.C. 4113.15.

12. Defendants are for-profit Ohio corporations that can be served via their statutory agent: GT Network Inc., at 143 Boardman-Canfield Road #250, Boardman, OH 44512.

13. At all relevant times, Defendants were individual and joint employers within the meaning of the FLSA, Ohio R.C. 4111.03(D)(2), and Ohio 4113.15.

14. At all relevant times, Defendants individually and jointly constituted an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 203(s)(1).

15. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and those similarly situated have been employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. §§ 206-207.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Defendants are joint employers that jointly operate in multiple states.

16. Defendants, along with Regional Express Atl Inc. and Regional Express Pitt Inc., jointly operate last-mile delivery services in Ohio, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Florida.¹

17. Defendants jointly hold themselves out on the internet, including websites such as LinkedIn, Facebook, as providing delivery services “in Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Atlanta.” (*See Exhibit A*, generally.).

18. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff and others similarly situated as last-mile delivery drivers. In which their job duties are to “[d]eliver packages in a safe, timely, [and] secure fashion.” (*Id.* at 7).

19. Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees were non-exempt employees under the FLSA and Ohio law and were paid an hourly wage.

20. In performing their duties for Defendants, Plaintiff and those similarly situated used vehicles weighing less than 10,001 pounds GVWR. (*See e.g., Id.* at 7) (“Must be able to safely and efficiently operate and navigate a delivery van, GVWR 10,000lbs or less while following a GPS/turn-by-turn directions.”).

21. Defendants jointly exercised operational control over significant aspects of the day-to-day functions of employees, including Plaintiff and those similarly situated. For example, Defendants admitted that they are commonly owned, along with Regional Express Atl Inc. and Regional Express Pitt Inc. (ECF No. 9 at PageID #: 56) (“[Regional Express Atl Inc. and Regional

¹ As outlined below, Defendants routinely hold themselves out as also operating in Florida, though most of their shared logos include only Ohio, Georgia, and Pennsylvania.

Express Pitt Inc.] have no Ohio connection other than the fact that the owner of Regional Express Clev Inc. and Reginal Express Inc. commonly owns all of these entities.”).

22. Upon information or belief, Defendants jointly use a logistics mobile device management system called “Codeproof” which “allows [Defendants] to have control over software and devices and visibility to ensure [Defendants’] employees have the proper equipment to do their job each and every day.”²

23. Defendants’ Vice President (VP) of Operations, CJ Brown, was reported as being “in charge of handling the operations of a 300-strong Delivery Service Partner (DSP) team for Amazon Logistics. Operating in Cleveland, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, and Atlanta with an eye on further expansion.”³ Defendants’ VP of Operations acknowledged that “[m]anaging 275 drivers with the high standards demanded by Amazon is no easy task. Part of great delivery is ensuring that the drivers are focused, that messaging across the company is uniform, and that company data is secure.”⁴

24. In describing “problems, particularly with managing the devices for so many drivers,” Defendants’ VP of Operations is reported to have said that “he was initially working with little to no tech infrastructure when preparing phones to be given out with the requisite apps installed,” that “[t]his was a problem, as it slowed down their work with Amazon Logistics, which required Regional Express to operate a highly time sensitive, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year operation.”⁵

25. The report describes Defendants’ operation consisting “of a patchwork of apps. . . . for meetings, chat, and video conferencing. . . . with functionalities like check-in, scheduling, and navigation.”⁶

² <https://www.codeproof.com/case-study/regional-express/> (last viewed 2/16/2023).

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

26. Defendants' VP of Operations is quoted as saying "[w]hen we send them out, we are still able to execute at a high level."⁷

27. Defendants' CEO Sal Caiazzo is reported to have chosen Codeproof "[t]o manage all these apps, and devices, and ensure the quality of their delivery business."⁸

28. As to provisioning and managing their jointly operated delivery services, Defendants' VP of Operations is quoted as saying that "[i]t's pretty simple filling in and downloading things, and making sure things are updated automatically."⁹ Defendants' VP of Operations' favorite features for managing Defendants' drivers are reported to include app restrictions for "eliminating distractions for the drivers, ensuring a focus on high quality delivery" and GPS tracking which is "used to track devices with up-to date location history and address (not just coordinates), which can be exported as an Excel file."¹⁰

29. Defendants' VP of Operations is reported to be "excited [to] use . . . the 'Send Message,' which can send messages individually or in bulk to be displayed directly on the home screen of the [drivers'] phones. Once a user clicks 'ok,' it sends feedback to the administrator that the message has been read."¹¹

30. Defendants' VP of Operations is reported to have described that "on one occasion a driver was stuck on the road and needed help," and Defendants' VP of Operations "reached out to Codeproof, [and] the issue was resolved instantly and the delivery was completed."¹²

⁷ *Id.* (internal quotations omitted).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.* (internal quotations omitted).

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.*

31. Defendants' VP of Operations is reported as wanting "to switch his focus from directly managing a large number of devices to training people to use them" and that his "relationship with the Codeproof team continues to strengthen" as Defendants' "continue[] to add more employees and devices."¹³

32. Defendants shared authority to hire, fire and discipline employees, including Plaintiff and those similarly situated. For example, Defendants jointly list job postings on the internet for locations across multiple states, including: Ohio (Cleveland, Brooklyn, Twinsburg); Georgia (Atlanta, Alpharetta, Marietta, Woodstock, Ellenwood, Roswell); Florida (Sarasota, Englewood, Port Charlotte); and Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh, Coraopolis). (**Ex. A** at 4-6). Defendants jointly post nearly identical opportunities for these four states. *Id.* at 9-16).

33. Defendants jointly advertise that they are "actively seeking drivers" and are "looking for team members who are problem solvers, reliable, hardworking, motivated, dependable, eager to learn and want to be part of a dynamic team!" (*Id.* at 6.)

34. While Defendants posted that they were "holding open interviews every week" in "Coraopolis, PA", in the same Facebook thread, Defendants jointly responded to a prospective applicant who lived in Ashtabula, Ohio, that Defendants "also have a Brooklyn, OH location," and that Defendants would "love to have [the prospective applicant] come by for an interview." (*Id.* at 8). It appears, therefore, that applications for at least Pennsylvania and Ohio can be emailed to the same person, "Mike at myyoung@rgnlexpress.com". (*Id.*).

35. Defendants shared authority to set rates and methods of compensation of employees, including Plaintiff and those similarly situated. For example, Defendants jointly solicit job applicants

¹³ <https://www.codeproof.com/case-study/regional-express/> (last viewed 2/16/2023) (internal quotations omitted).

across multiple states, advertising “[b]enefits” such as: “a \$1,000 Sign-On Bonus”; “Hourly Salary”; “Pay Rate[s]” of “\$18.25 to \$21.25 an hour”; “Gift cards and/or Prizes”; “Bonuses, Raffles and Drawings”; “Overtime as required”; “Paid Weekly Direct Deposit”; “Paid Training”; “Incentive pay for top performers”; “Weekends Available”; “Profit sharing”; and others. (*Id.* at 6).¹⁴

36. Defendants shared authority to control the work schedules and employment conditions of employees, including Plaintiff and those similarly situated. For example, Defendants’ multi-state job postings include references to: “Peak week(s)”; “Overtime as required”; “Weekends Available”; “Consistent Work”; “Accommodations if needed”; “Promotions”; and others. (*Id.* at 6).

37. Defendants shared authority and control of employment records. For example, Defendants’ nearly identical multi-state job postings include directions to “bring two forms of ID (“Drivers Lic. And SS card”), and Defendants designate individuals to handle applications and written interview requests by providing specific email addresses such as “cschlueterknc@gmail.com”, “twitney@rgnlexpress.com”, and “myoung@rgnlexpress.com”. (*Id.* at 8-11).

38. Defendants jointly benefitted from the work performed by Plaintiff and those similarly situated. As noted above, Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff and those similarly situated in their “for profit” delivery services.

B. Defendants failed to pay all time worked because they clock delivery drivers out early, even though the drivers are still out working, making deliveries.

39. Defendants routinely clock Plaintiff and others similarly situated out prematurely, robbing them of compensation for work performed. For example, Defendants routinely clocked Plaintiff and others similarly situated out early, or otherwise adjusted their time, paying them until 8:45 PM, even though Plaintiff and others similarly situated were actually still delivering and not

¹⁴ Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this complaint to add a regular rate claim, if discovery reveals such a claim.

returning to Defendants' work locations until 9:30 PM or 10:00 PM. Not only is this an unlawful withholding of compensation, but it also causes the undercounting of overtime hours that are worked.

40. This type of unpaid compensable work is part of the duties that Plaintiff and others similarly situated were hired to perform. This type of work is part of their job and compensable under the "continuous workday rule." This work is not postliminary to the jobs Plaintiffs and others similarly situated were hired to do, as they were hired to be delivery drivers and they were in fact out delivering packages. Yet, Defendants did not pay them for all of this work time by clocking them out early or otherwise adjusting their time backwards, resulting in the underpayment and under recording of overtime.

41. Plaintiff and those similarly situated routinely worked 40 or more hours. For example, Plaintiff often worked approximately 50 to 60 hours per week.

42. Accordingly, by not paying Plaintiff and those similarly situated for all time worked, Defendants violated the FLSA and Ohio law.

43. Defendants knowingly and willfully engaged in the above-mentioned violations of the FLSA and OMFWSA. For example, one of Defendants' supervisor/management personnel, Karen (last name unknown), specifically told Plaintiff and others similarly situated to not enter the actual time that they were done working, but rather to only record 8:45 PM as the end of the work time, even though she knew Plaintiff and others similarly situated were still out working past 8:45 PM.

44. Additionally, another of Defendants' management personnel, Floyd (last name unknown) did the same thing, further expressing that Defendants do not want drivers back until all packages were delivered, even though Floyd knew that they were not being paid for the time they were still out working past 8:45 PM, or whichever such time the drivers were clocked out early by Defendants.

45. Further, Plaintiff once entered the actual time he returned from delivering packages, which was approximately 9:30 PM, and Plaintiff was told by Defendants to not do that again.

46. Upon information and belief, this company-wide policy of clocking drivers out while they were still working, or otherwise adjusting their work time backward, was motivated by Defendants' financial interests, because it affected Defendants' rating with Amazon, and therefore, the profitability of Defendants' relationship with Amazon.

C. Defendants failed to pay all time worked because they deducted 30-minute unpaid meal breaks, even though drivers were still working during the entire meal break or their meal breaks were interrupted by work.

47. Plaintiffs and others similarly situated routinely worked through unpaid meal breaks, or were interrupted by work during the unpaid break, which resulted in unpaid compensable time, and therefore overtime violations in weeks when they worked 40 or more hours.

48. Defendants have a company-wide policy of deducting 30-minutes for unpaid meal breaks. These deductions are made regardless of whether the drivers, including Plaintiff and those similarly situated, actually took their meal breaks at all or when the meal breaks were otherwise interrupted by work duties.

49. Because of the demands of delivering packages,¹⁵ Plaintiff and those similarly situated would not be able to complete all assigned deliveries on time if they took a full 30-minute lunch.

50. Even though Plaintiff and those similarly situated took no lunch, their lunches were interrupted by work, or they took no more than a 10- to 15-minute breaks, Defendants nevertheless still deducted a full 30-minute meal break.

¹⁵ See e.g., <https://www.codeproof.com/case-study/regional-express/> (last viewed 2/16/2023) (Defendants' VP of Operations describing problems that "slowed down their work with Amazon Logistics, which required Regional Express to operate a highly time sensitive, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year operation.").

51. Plaintiff and those similarly situated routinely worked 40 or more hours.

52. Accordingly, by not paying Plaintiff and those similarly situated for missed or interrupted meal breaks, or for short rest breaks of 20 minutes or less, Defendants violated the FLSA and Ohio law by not paying them all wages due, including overtime compensation.

53. Defendants knowingly and willfully engaged in the above-mentioned violations of the FLSA and OMFWSA. For example, Defendants expressly encouraged Plaintiff and others similarly situated to not take their full, uninterrupted lunch breaks. Instead, Defendants told Plaintiff and those similarly situated to just take shorter breaks on their own.

54. Defendants monitored their vehicles' idle time, and Plaintiff and those similarly situated would be asked by management why they were idle when the drivers took breaks that were longer than 10 to 15 minutes.

55. Also, being the ones who controlled drivers' schedules and monitored their activity Defendants knew that Plaintiff and others similarly situated would not be able to complete all of their delivery times if they took the full 30-minute unpaid lunch, and despite knowing this, Defendants still deducted the 30-minutes from the delivery drivers' paid time.

56. Accordingly, Defendants knew that Plaintiff and others similarly situated were working through unpaid 30-minute lunch breaks, or otherwise being interrupted during the unpaid 30-minute lunch breaks, and knowingly still deducted the 30-minutes from their paid and recorded work time.

COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

57. Plaintiff brings this action on his own behalf pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and on behalf of all other similarly situated persons who have been, are being, or will be, adversely affected by Defendants' unlawful conduct.

58. The collective that Plaintiff seeks to represent and for whom Plaintiff seeks the right to send “opt-in” notices for purposes of the collective action, and of which Plaintiff is himself a member, is composed of and defined as follows:

All current and former hourly delivery drivers who worked 40 or more hours during a workweek at any time from December 20, 2019, through final disposition of this matter.

59. This action is maintainable as an “opt-in” collective action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) as to claims for unpaid overtime compensation, liquidated damages, attorneys’ fees and costs under the FLSA. In addition to Plaintiff, numerous current and former employees are similarly situated with regard to their claims for unpaid wages and damages. Plaintiff is representative of those other employees and is acting on behalf of their interests as well as his own in bringing this action.

60. These similarly situated employees are known to Defendants and are readily identifiable through Defendants’ payroll records. These individuals may readily be notified of this action and allowed to opt-in pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), for the purpose of collectively adjudicating their claims for unpaid overtime compensation, liquidated damages, attorneys’ fees and costs under the FLSA.

OHIO CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

61. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of himself and a class of persons employed by Defendants in Ohio defined as:

All current and former hourly delivery employees employed in Ohio at any time from December 20, 2020, through final disposition of this matter.

62. The Class is so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable. Plaintiff is unable to state the exact size of the potential Class but, upon information and belief, avers that it consists of at least 50 people.

63. There are questions of law or fact common to the Class including: whether Defendants failed to pay its employees for all time worked, whether that resulted in the underpayment of regular wages and underpayment of overtime, and/or whether Defendants failed to pay the Class wages on a semi-monthly basis as required by Ohio R.C. 4113.15.

64. Plaintiff will adequately protect the interests of the Class. His interests are not antagonistic to but, rather, are in unison with, the interests of the Class members. Plaintiff's counsel has broad experience in handling class action wage-and-hour litigation and are fully qualified to prosecute the claims of the Class in this case.

65. The questions of law or fact that are common to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. The primary questions that will determine Defendants' joint and several liability to the Ohio Class, listed above, are common to the class as a whole, and predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members.

66. Defendants' liability to the Class primarily concerns Defendants' company-wide policies and practices, and therefore individualized factual issues do not predominated here.

67. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Requiring Class members to pursue their claims individually would entail a host of separate suits, with concomitant duplication of costs, attorneys' fees, and demands on court resources. Many Class members' claims are sufficiently small that they would be reluctant to incur the substantial cost, expense, and risk of pursuing their claims individually. Certification of this case pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 will enable the issues to be adjudicated for all class members with the efficiencies of class litigation.

COUNT ONE
(FLSA Overtime Violations)

68. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

69. Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees were not paid for all time worked, because Defendants did not pay them for all time worked when they were delivering packages and Defendants deducted 30-minute meal periods even though they worked through the meal periods or were otherwise interrupted by work duties. Nor was this work time counted towards total weekly hours.

70. Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees regularly worked 40 or more hours per workweek for Defendants.

71. Defendants' practice and policy of not paying Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees for all work time resulted in Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours per workweek, in violation of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201-219, 29 C.F.R. § 785.24.

72. By engaging in the above-mentioned conduct, Defendants willfully, knowingly, and/or recklessly violated provisions of the FLSA.

73. As a result of Defendants' practices and policies, Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees have been damaged in that they have not received wages due to them pursuant to the FLSA.

COUNT TWO
(Ohio Overtime Violations)

74. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

75. Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees were not paid for all time worked, because Defendants did not pay them for all time worked when they were delivering packages and Defendants deducted 30-minute meal periods even though they worked through the meal periods or were otherwise interrupted by work duties. Nor was this work time counted towards total weekly hours.

76. Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees regularly worked 40 or more hours per workweek for Defendants.

77. Defendants' practice and policy of not paying Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees for all time worked resulted in Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours per workweek, in violation of the OMFWSA, Ohio R.C. 4111.03(A).

78. As a result of Defendants' practices, Plaintiff and other similarly situated Ohio Class employees have been damaged in that they have not received wages due to them pursuant to Ohio's wage and hour laws.

COUNT THREE
Failure to Pay Wages on a Semimonthly Basis

79. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

80. Ohio R.C. 4113.15(A) requires that Defendants pay Plaintiff and the Class all wages on or before the first day of each month, for wages earned during the first half of the preceding month ending with the fifteenth day thereof, and on or before the fifteenth day of each month, for wages earned during the last half of the preceding calendar month.

81. There is no dispute that Defendants have an obligation to pay employees for all hours worked, including regular wages. However, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff and the Class all wages earned for all work performed during their workdays.

82. Plaintiff and the Class member's unpaid wages have remained unpaid for more than 30 days beyond their regularly scheduled payday in violation of Ohio R.C. 4113.15(A), and therefore not all wages earned have been paid on a semi-monthly basis.

83. In violating Ohio law, Defendants acted willfully, without a good faith basis and with reckless disregard to Ohio law.

84. As a result of Defendants' willful violation, Plaintiff and the Ohio Class are entitled to unpaid wages and liquidated damages pursuant to Ohio R.C. 4113.15(A).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all persons similarly situated, prays that this Honorable Court:

- A. Conditionally certify this case as an FLSA "collective action" pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and direct that Court-approved notice be issued to similarly situated persons informing them of this action and enabling them to opt-in;
- B. Certify this case as a Rule 23 class action;
- C. Enter judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, and in favor of Plaintiff, the Opt-Ins who join this case pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and the Ohio Class;
- D. Award Plaintiff, the Opt-Ins who join, and the putative class actual damages for unpaid wages;

- E. Award Plaintiff, the Opt-Ins who join, and the putative class liquidated damages equal in amount to the unpaid wages found due to Plaintiffs, the Opt-Ins, and the putative class;
- F. Award Plaintiff and the Class liquidated damages in an amount equal to six per cent of the amount of the unpaid wages still unpaid or two hundred dollars per Class Member, whichever is greater;
- G. Award Plaintiff, the Opt-Ins who join, and the putative class pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the statutory rate;
- H. Award Plaintiff, the Opt-Ins who join, and the putative class attorneys' fees, costs, and disbursements; and,
- I. Award Plaintiff, the Opt-Ins who join, and the putative class further and additional relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully Submitted,

NILGES DRAHER LLC

/s/ Robi J. Baishnab

Robi J. Baishnab (0086195)

1360 East 9th Street, Ste. 808

Cleveland, OH 44114

Telephone: (216) 230-2944

Facsimile: (330) 754-1430

Email: rbaishnab@ohlaborlaw.com

Shannon M. Draher (0074304)

7034 Braucher Street NW, Suite B

North Canton, OH 44720

Telephone: 330-470-4428

Facsimile: 330-754-1430

Email: sdraher@ohlaborlaw.com

Counsel for Plaintiff

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all claims so triable.

/s/ Robi J. Baishnab

Counsel for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 16th day of February 2023, the foregoing was filed electronically. Notice of this filing will be sent to all parties by operation of the Court's electronic filing system. Parties may access this filing through the Court's system.

/s/ Robi J. Baishnab

Robi J. Baishnab

Counsel for Plaintiff